Institute of Bioscience and Human Technology under the numbers FERM ~~P-17672, FERM P-17673 and FERM P-17674~~.

Delete paragraph 0055 and 0056, and add, as follows:

[0055] The mycelium transplanted to the PDA culture was grown in the dark at 25 °C, and the colonies formed were examined. On examination, the surfaces of the colonies on the culture were all white filaments, and their underside was also white. Their growth was relatively slow, and they grew to a radius of only about 3 cm in one month. On the corn meal agar culture, growth was much slower than on the PDA culture, the colonies growing to a radius of only about 1 cm in one month. The characteristics of the colonies were essentially identical to those of the PDA culture.

[0056] The isolated endophytes were deposited on December 7, 1999 and accepted at the Japanese National Institute of Bioscience and Human Technology, which belongs to the Agency of Industrial Science and Technology. The description and deposition numbers of these endophytes are as follows.

FERM P-17672 (Neotyphodium sp. Po-060B)

FERM P-17673 (Neotyphodium sp. Po-062)

FERM P-17674 (Neotyphodium sp. Po-120)

Delete paragraph 0084, and add, as follows:

[0084] Here, it was examined whether or not the endophytes, which are symbiotic fungi living in endophyte-infected plants, produce ergovaline. The leaves and sheaths of freeze-dried plants infected with the endophytes were extracted by shaking for at least 30 minutes at room temperature with a mixed solution of 0.01N aqueous sodium hydroxide solution:chloroform = 1:9. The extract was filtered on filter paper. Here, the filtrate was supplied to a silica gel column (Water Sep-Pak Plas Silica) conditioned with chloroform, and rinsed with chloroform. Fractions were eluted by a mixture of acetone:chloroform:acetic acid =80:20:0.05. The eluate was concentrated, dried and solidified, re-eluted with a 33% aqueous solution of methanol containing 0.1% ascorbic acid, and submitted for HPLC (High Performance Liquid Chromatography).